

Gya Naka

1930



Published by the Students of
THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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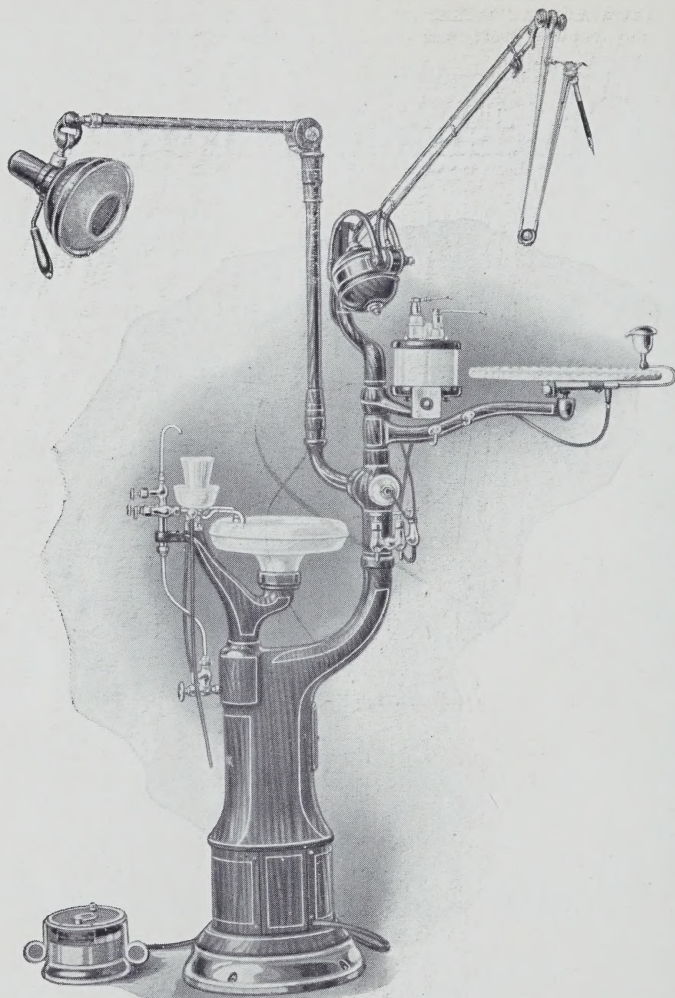
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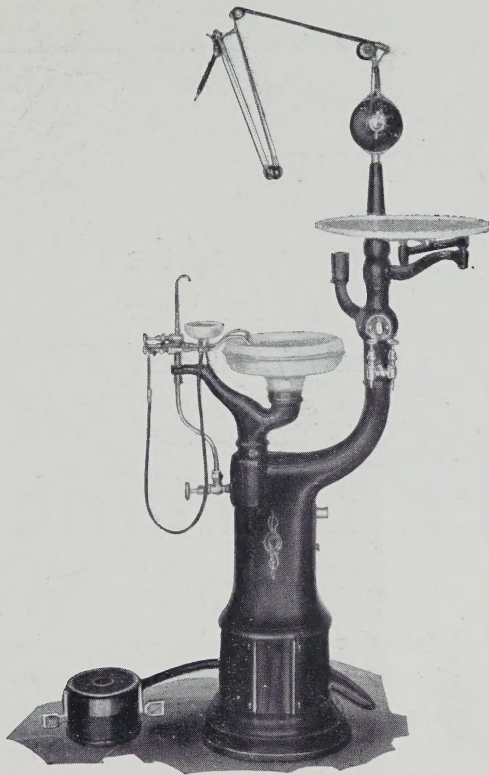
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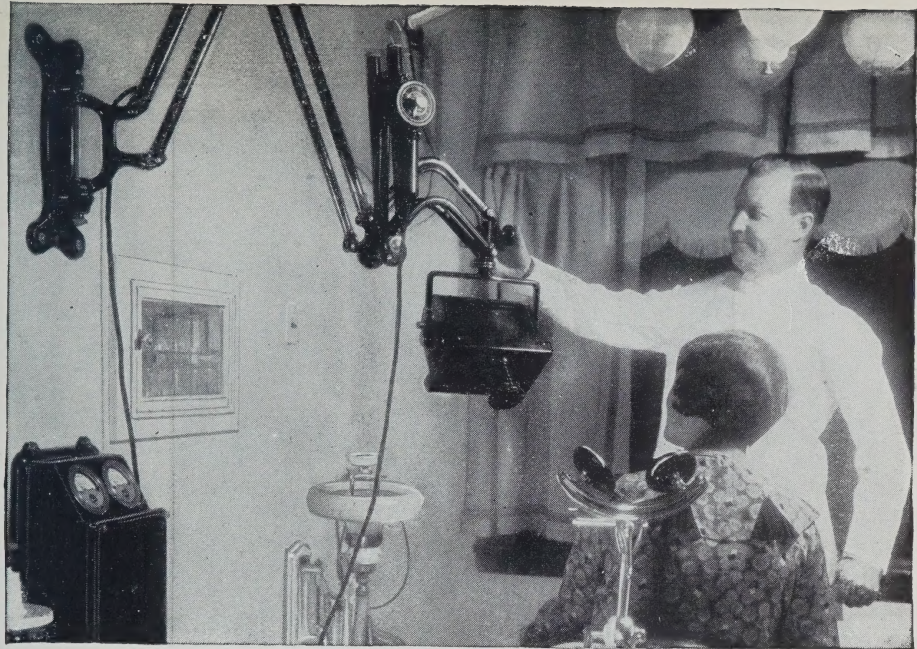
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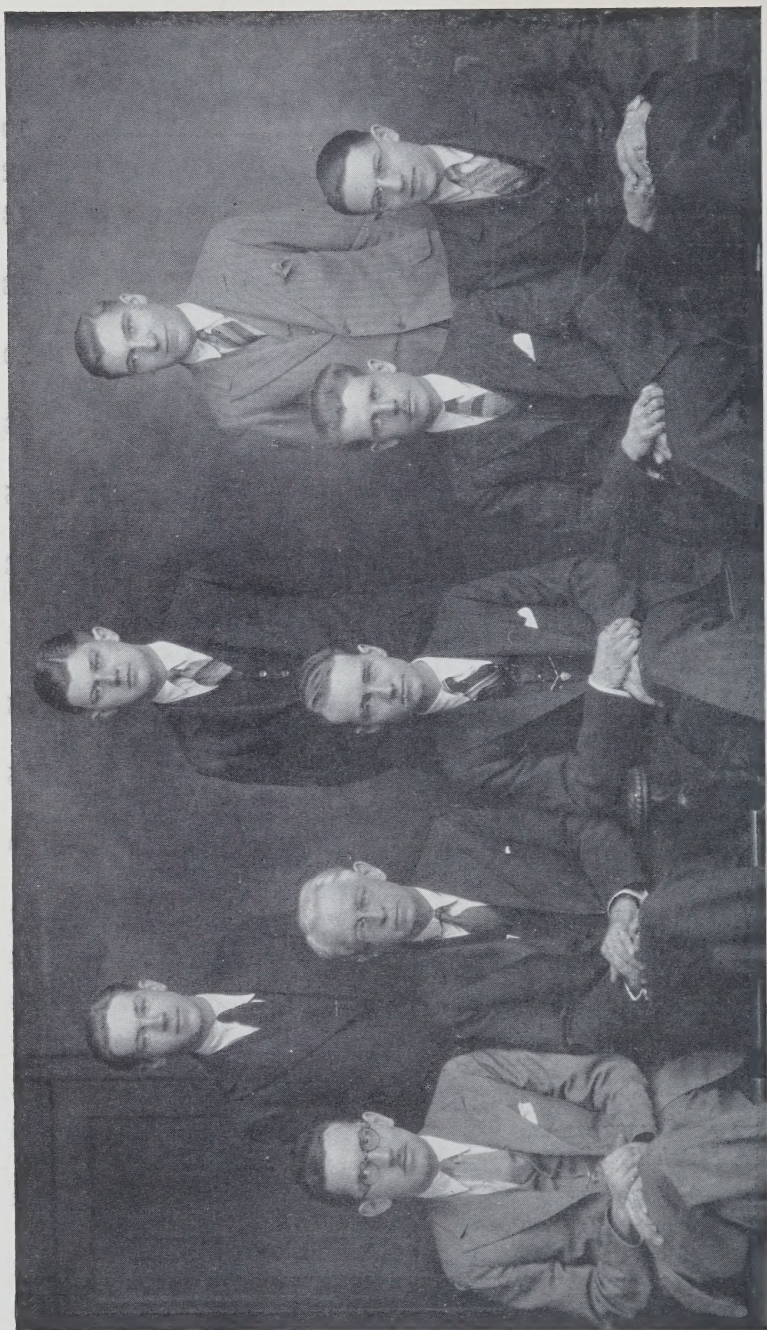
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Hya Vaka

1930



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Editorial

We humbly present for your approval this culmination of our feeble efforts. Deal kindly with us, gentle reader, bearing in mind that as we do not profess to belong to "the cultured faculty," we make little pretense of literary genius.

To reconstruct an old maxim: "If you like our work, tell us; if not, don't."

In retrospect we see a very successful year. May we be permitted to recall several high lights in the past session? The autumn semester was still in its infancy when our staid and dignified college was involved in that distasteful affair which culminated in a certain Lombard Street building. However, "All's well that ends well," and our Faculty gained rather than lost prestige, because they presented an intelligent case of justifiable actions, and thus were completely exonerated.

Our college was once again given cheap publicity at a later date in the session. When a certain daily news publication, following discussions and publication of articles, conducted a "farcical straw vote" to determine the consensus of opinion of the student bodies in respect to a particular controversy, the students of the Faculty of Dentistry at a meeting decided against voting. It was agreed that since the referendum was admitted to be a farce—no good could come of it; while there was the possibility of doing harm by creating wrong impressions. Accordingly, the ballot boxes were refused in the building, and while certain

aspirants to newspaper fame attempted to pan us for our action, we merely smiled "that knowing smile."

Our Faculty, our city and our Dominion were honoured by the presence of the American Dental Teachers' Association at a convention which opened sessions on Monday, March 24. As our Dean was the presiding President of the Association, this faculty considered themselves hosts to the delegates and as such we took great pride in showing them around our school, and justly so, since these men could be said to be representative of the leaders in dentistry on this continent.

We wish to take this opportunity of extending sincere thanks to our contributors in appreciation of their worthy achievements. Especially do we appreciate the response of the members of the staff of whom we besought articles. We of the undergraduate body show a marked expansion in the region of the torso when opportunity presents to have our efforts appear in print—but in the case of such men as members of the Faculty, this thrill has long since worn off; perhaps their chests have already reached the zenith on the curve of expansion. To have these men respond so ably is indeed a "beau geste" and reflects their keen interest in undergraduate faculty affairs.

And now a word concerning the advertisers of this publication. It is a conceded fact that only through co-operation of these firms is this magazine made possible,—accordingly we solicit your loyal patronage for them.

We thank our advertisers for their generous support, hoping that the benefit derived from the same will prove to be mutual.

Session 1929-30 draws to a close. For some this is merely a commonplace remark: "Another year gone by"; for others it marks the approach of the culmination of a year's efforts to attain a worthy ideal; while for a certain number it represents a period of transition in their lives when, with the approach of convocation, they are about to emerge from the embryonic stage of development into the full freedom of a professional career. The chosen few are now standing upon the threshold of their Alma Mater, peering out into the vast unknown future in their profession toward which they have been plodding along an uphill road.

What the future will bring remains a conjecture, while the past will become a memory of incidents and friendships.

The graduating class, although retaining mingled feelings as to the ultimate outcome, may, however, unite in the feeling that though sorry to part, they will be happy to meet again from time to time to live over their undergraduate days.



A Message from Dean Seccombe to the Graduating Class in Dentistry, 1930

We usually think of pioneers as old people who lived many years ago, who faced dangers, suffered privation and courageously laid the foundations upon which we in later years have been able to build. But in a very real sense the present-day graduate of a Canadian university is a pioneer and will be so regarded by the generations that follow. This is especially true of graduates in Dentistry, for both the Dominion of Canada and the dental profession are comparatively young and undeveloped. The importance of your contribution to your country and to your chosen profession will be measured by your success in building character, giving service and developing your humanitarian interests.

As young pioneers it is unlikely that you will be called upon to suffer privation but there are grave dangers to face and great need for courage. Your university education should fit you to face the world and succeed. May I remind you of words spoken in Convocation Hall by Ramsay MacDonald a few months ago: "The educated man cannot live in a back-yard. We have to possess with our mind and our spirit. Unless you have gathered from your university an appreciation of the intangible beauties of the fine choices of life, your education has not been complete and your university degree is not the step that it ought to be."

These spiritual qualities are the vital elements in a profession. You have been started upon your life-work,—that is all. Strive from day to day that the public may receive a progressively better and more complete dental health service. Carry with you into your practice the spirit of research, the desire to go forward and occupy higher ground. It is, I think, in "Alice in Wonderland" that we find the suggestion that we must keep running as fast as possible in order to stay where we are.

There are many indications that outstanding developments will occur in dentistry in the near future and the members of this class are to be congratulated upon their graduation at such a time.

There is a wide difference of opinion among the dental schools of United States and Canada regarding pre-dental requirements, the content of the dental curriculum and the length of the course. Many different plans are in operation, leading to embarrassment and confusion. It would appear that the best way to correct these unsatisfactory conditions is by means of a curriculum survey and analysis.

The need for such a survey was discussed by the American Association of Dental Schools at their meeting a year ago and a request for financial assistance for that purpose has been made to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Corporation recently expressed its willingness to appropriate the sum of \$20,000, payable \$10,000 annually for two years beginning 1929-30, for support of a study of dental education with particular reference to the needs of the profession, payments to be authorized by the executive committee of the Corporation upon receipt of plans satisfactory to the Corporation.

This decision is an indication of public confidence in the dental profession and evidence of a desire to assist in the effort to improve dental education.

It is proposed that the study should not include the curricula for post-graduate work nor for training of specialists in dentistry, but rather for the training of general practitioners to render adequate dental health service in rural as well as urban centres.

The plan is to first ascertain the modern requirements for dental health service, then to determine the knowledge and skill that should be possessed by the dentist to properly render this service, and upon the basis of such study to recommend a curriculum that would adequately prepare the undergraduate for dental practice. Such a curriculum must, of course, include training in dental praxis, the development of character, an appreciation of the humanities, and a scientific outlook that would assure the graduate's interest in dental research.

It is the hope of the Faculty that every member of this class will find that his training and college development have been such as to prepare him to take full advantage of the many advances that will be made by dentistry, and that he may find much happiness in developing a dental practice which will bring him satisfying reward for his efforts.

By A. E. Webster, D.D.S., M.D.

It has been believed for centuries that all parts of a living organism must work harmoniously together to ensure perfect health, and that no part can fail in its function without having an influence on all other parts. Thus, a normal body can have no diseased parts, nor can diseased parts be found in a normal body. Stiff joints, diseased teeth and insomnia are not to be found in a person of normal health. The principle of the interdependence of the whole on its parts, and of the parts on the whole, is as old as the hills, and yet it is forgotten and re-learned as time passes. Every now and then the established methods of thought and action are challenged by men of supposed progress, only to return to the regular methods where a new truth was not discovered. So it is in politics, religion, art and healing. There are many plunges into the realms of the unheard of, only to find that the whole truth is elusive.

Many men get attention by the vehemence of their protestations rather than by virtue of what they say. All subjects which are difficult of understanding are liable to encourage false leaders. In this leadership some are knaves and some are fools. The healing art has both classes. The regular, established methods of practice tend to become hedged about with rules, regulations, castes and guilds, which hinder the exploitation of inferiors, but are just as susceptible to the wiles and the crafts of superiors as the general public itself. Only a skilful politician can bring reforms within the guild. Too often the only chance of progress is to lay discovered truths before the bar of public opinion. Reforms frequently must come from without, not from within.

The history of the development of dentistry exemplifies what has been said. For centuries it was within the fold of medicine and surgery but, as such, it could not develop because of the rules and regulations of the guild. It was considered no part of the teaching of medicine to make artificial restorations of the body, though these preserved health, so the only means of progress was from without—hence the separation of dentistry from medicine. The contentions of the founders of dentistry as an independent profession were laid before the public, who accepted them. So it occurred in the teachings of homoeopathy, osteopathy, etc. The host cannot adjust itself to new conditions as rapidly as the public will accept.

When dentistry became independent, it lost the steadying influence of the parent body, and did little else but mechanics, forgetting the original principles laid down centuries ago. Within the past decade or so dentistry has again discovered the fact that diseased teeth do not come alone, and that sound health is not found in people whose teeth are

decayed. There is no discovery in the fact that general diseases may be caused by infected teeth; the knowledge of this fact is as old as medicine itself. It was only forgotten because dentists were interested in mechanics for a time, and general medicine knew nothing of the teeth or mouth. Senn asserted, over twenty-five years ago, that even a very small amount of pus in a living body might cause extreme acute symptoms or lasting chronic affections, but why this was not applied to the teeth no one knows. A reasonable explanation is that physicians and surgeons did not know that pus was often confined about the roots of teeth, and dentists did not know that this would produce general disease. When these two facts were brought together, in London, and Hunter spoke to both professions, progress was made. Dentists have found it necessary to study the whole subject underlying the healing art, and physicians have found it necessary to know dental embryology, dental anatomy and dental pathology.

For some time tooth decay and diseases of the investing tissues have been considered as local diseases, decay being caused by local defects and want of local cleanliness, and affections of the periodontal membrane by roughened spots on the tooth surface by deposits or traumatism. To-day, there is a tendency to ascribe diseases of the teeth to certain general affections as primary, and the disease itself as secondary. Cotton, of New York, in a recent paper in the "Dental Digest," says that "the beginning of tooth decay is from the secretions of the mucous glands of the mouth, which have become vitiated because of some more general affection associated with diet and elimination." He also believes that diseases of the periodontal membrane have their origin in diet and elimination. He says few hold the view that these affections are local in origin.

If these statements are true, the physician and dentist are on common ground. The physician must know, in a general way, the causes of dental disease and what is possible to do for it, and the dentist must know, in a general way, what diseases may be caused by local affections.

It is generally accepted that diseases of the teeth may cause both acute and chronic affections of far-reaching importance to health and life. On the other hand, it is equally true that similar infections in any other part of the body may have equally disturbing and fatal results. Too often we see defective teeth, and forget diseased tonsils, frontal, ethmoidal and temporal sinuses, the gall bladder, the urethra, ovaries, appendix, the colon, etc. Every stiff joint is not caused by a non-vital pulp, nor is every non-vital pulp free from suspicion in the presence of stiff joints.

Before teeth are extracted it should be known that they are the cause of disease—either local or general. No physician or surgeon would be

blameless if he recommended the removal of the appendix, the foot or the hand because of suspicion only. A diagnosis would have to be made before action. But when it comes to the teeth, hundreds are extracted daily on suspicion only, often without either a dental or a physical examination.

Patients sent by a physician to a dentist for dental examination should carry with them a report, in some way, of what physical ailment they complain of, because the kind of dental treatment depends upon the physical condition of the patient, as well as the anatomical form and position of the teeth involved, the age, sex, occupation, and the state of the periodontal membrane of the tooth.

Consultation Not Co-operation.—A dental diagnosis cannot be made by looking in the mouth only. Dentists are prone to go ahead with operations in a piecemeal fashion, not making a complete survey of all the factors entering into the case. Pulpless teeth are not safely left in the mouths of patients suffering from tuberculosis, syphilis, anaemias, rheumatism or diabetes.

A dental diagnosis involves a complete understanding of the fundamentals of health and disease, just as much as a diagnosis of the condition of any other part of the body. There is the family history, the personal history, the history of the present complaint, the dental history, past and present, physical examination (both general and local), a determination of the state of the pulp and the periodontal membrane.

The condition of the pulp may be determined by:—(1) Family history; (2) Personal history; (3) Dental history—shock, blows, pains, swellings, sinuses, operations; (4) Age and sex; (5) Pain—when it occurs, duration, character of, location, subconscious irritations; (6) Colour; (7) Reaction to electric current; (10) Sensation to cutting dentine; (11) The presence of a root canal filling, as determined by an X-ray picture.

The condition of the peridental membrane may be determined by:—(1) Family history; (2) Personal history; (3) Dental history; (4) Age and sex; (5) Vitality and non-vitality of the pulp; (6) Power of mastication; (7) Colour of the teeth; (8) Reaction of the tissues to injury; (9) Mobility or non-mobility of the teeth; (10) Reaction to light and heavy percussion; (11) Normal or mal-occlusion; (12) Length of time the pulp is dead; (13) At what age the pulp died; (14) If the tooth has been the seat of acute inflammatory attacks; (15) The state of the overlying soft tissues; (16) Inflammatory enlargements of bone over root apices; (17) The amount of periodontal attachment remaining; (18) State of the tissues as revealed by X-ray photographs.

From these facts, and a general intuition which comes by experience, it may be determined what treatment should be applied. Occasionally

both dentists and physicians act as if there were only one of two things to do—extract a tooth or fill it. When it has been determined that a tooth is the seat of an infection, and the periodontal membrane is good enough to warrant the retention of the tooth, there are several methods of practice open, each of which will relieve both local and general symptoms. The choice of method is of some consequence, because upon its success or failure depends. It is the condition of the membrane that determines the method. If the canal is freely opened, and the apical opening normal and little soft tissue involved, as revealed by the history and the X-ray, then medical treatment is indicated. If the periodontal membrane is not stripped for any considerable portion of the root-end, though there is extensive involvement, still medical treatment is best. The satisfactory results obtained in cases of known general disease by Dr. C. E. Pearson, Toronto, show at once the value of this old and tried method. The establishment of a sinus, so that infectious material may be washed through, is effective where the disease has been long-standing. All root ends denuded of membrane should be cut off.

As a rule, general diseases are more liable to follow chronic apical infections of teeth than from a similar amount of infection found around the necks of the teeth. Many extensive gingival infections cause little or no disturbances, while, in a few notable cases, marked systemic affections have cleared up from local treatment about one or two teeth. While it is true there are many errors in diagnosis of the condition of the apical tissues, it is equally true that there are more frequent errors in diagnosing the condition of the gingival tissues. The causes of gingival irritation are so varied and, on the whole, so obscure that failure to make a correct determination of either cause or treatment is quite common. Physicians often say to patients, "Go, have all your teeth out, and then I will treat you," when only a simple traumatic gingivitis is present. In a few rare cases this may be good advice, but mostly it is wrong. Such treatment should only follow on the advice of someone competent to make a dental examination. This few physicians are trained or equipped to do. Generally speaking, a tooth will tolerate a greater loss of periodontal membrane at the gingival than from any other part.

Character and Reputation

GEORGE CLARKE, '34

Questions which were uppermost in my mind while preparing this address were, "What is character?" "What do we mean by it," when we say such a man is a good character or a base character, or when we use these words, "I don't like the character of that man?"

There are a great many people who confuse the words reputation and character, but they are entirely different. Reputation is what we appear to be to others, but character is what we really are. Reputation is as writing one's name on the sands of the sea shore, only to be erased at the first incoming of the tide, but character is as chiseling one's name on the highest rocks of the mountains which will last throughout the ages.

It is said of Burns, the poet, that while walking along the streets of Edinburgh one day, he saw a poorly dressed peasant. He rushed up and greeted him as a friend. His companion expressed his surprise that he should lower himself by speaking to one in so rustic a garb. "Fool," said the poet, "it wasn't the peasant's bonnet I spoke to but the man within; the man who beneath that bonnet has a head and beneath that hodden grey a heart better than a thousand such as yours."

What the poet termed the man within, what scriptures call the hidden man of the heart, is character. The thing a man really is.

Character is a growth. As man "without" grows, the man "within" grows also, either in beauty or in deformity. We are becoming, as the days and the years pass on, what we shall be in the twilight of life: whether what we shall be, be good or bad.

Stories tell us of palaces which are built up in a night by unseen hands. But this is not half so wonderful as that which is going on in each one of us. Day and night, summer and winter, a building is going on within us, behind the outer screen of our life. The stones of it are being silently fashioned. Virtue is being added to faith, faith is being added to knowledge, and to knowledge, brotherly kindness. Or meanness is being added to selfishness, and malice and hatred become causes in the structure. A wretched hovel! A poor, mean, squalid structure is rising up within us, and when the outer screen of our life is taken from us, this is what we shall be.

We must not judge a man by what he has on, or what he seems to be, because what he is may be entirely different. Of course, to a certain extent, we can judge a man by the exterior: a rough hand tells of the life of labour, the deep-set brow tells of the thinker. In other words, we have a right to judge a man by his habitation. If the fences are broken

down, the paths unkept, the flower-beds full of weeds, we may be fairly certain that the inhabitants are idle and thriftless. And so, you see, a clear eye, an open countenance tell of a pure, good soul within.

A man of cold exterior and formal manner may have a warm heart under it all. And a man of rough manners may have kindly feelings that he cannot express. We are often long in the company of men before we really know them, and then the discovery of what they are comes on us by surprise.

In the words of the poet Longfellow:

All are architects of faith,
Working in these walls of time.
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is or low,
Each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show,
Strengthens and supports the rest.

In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care,
Each minute and unseen part,
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen,
And make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Now, in closing, let me remind you: "Reputation" is what we appear to be, but "character" is what we really are.

—*From the writer's winning address at the R.D.S. meeting, February, 1930.*

Ideals of a Dental Student

DR. AUSTIN G. SCHMIDT

Dean of Graduate Studies, Loyola University, Chicago

I. I wish to be a skilled operator

1. Therefore I must know the theory of my profession. I must know it so perfectly that every step I take is always the right step.
2. When my mind has told me what ought to be done, my hands must be able to execute it with technical perfection.
3. In all my work I will be neat, clean, and orderly. My office shall be immaculate, always well swept and dusted; and every instrument will be in its proper place.

II. I wish to be a serious student of my profession

4. I will develop the power of concentrated attention, learning to put my whole mind on what I am doing.
5. I will develop the power of reasoning, analyzing, and criticizing. In regard to new ideas that come or are suggested, I will acquire the habit of asking myself how far they are true and under what conditions and with what precautions they may safely be put into execution.
6. I will be a hard worker. I will attend strictly to business and learn not to waste my time.
7. Every day after graduation I will do at least a little reading or study.
8. I will not let a year pass without attending some clinic or convention.
9. I will consider that I am making a mistake if I find I have no professional friends whom I meet occasionally in order to exchange ideas.
10. I will have breadth of outlook. I will not treat any case as an exclusively dental case if there is any prospect of securing assistance in diagnosis or treatment from the other medical sciences.
11. I will be slow and cautious in diagnosis. I will acquire the habit of not going ahead until I am certain that I am right.
12. I wish to become conspicuous for my sound judgment. I desire to be known as a man who does not make mistakes. If I am to be such a man, I must from the beginning of my student days have the habit of thinking and studying.

III. *I wish to be an honest and kindly gentleman*

13. I will be honest in not undertaking things beyond my power and skill. I will never attempt to treat a case if I doubt my ability to do so with perfect success.
14. I will be honest by doing the work as I have said that I will, not making alterations or substitutions for the sake of saving time or money.
15. I will be honest by avoiding all misrepresentations of the condition I am treating, never seeking to deceive a patient by making out his case to be worse than it is.
16. I will be honest in the fees I charge. I will have a just and reasonable scale of prices; I may charge the poor less, but I will not charge the wealthy more.
17. I will be honest in respecting professional secrets.
18. I will be honest towards my brother practitioners, never attempting to build up my own reputation at the expense of theirs.
19. I will be honest by avoiding all the petty tricks and devices by which men take advantage of patients to further their own purpose.
20. I will be kindly by always feeling a sincere sympathy for my patients. I will not allow myself to be irritated by their nervousness, and I will not treat their pain as if it were a trifle.
21. I will be kindly by endeavouring to get the point of view of the patient and to proceed, when possible, in the way that pleases him.
22. I will be kindly by being forbearing and tolerant. If patients complain too easily and expect too much, I will remember that I must not descend to their level. Their faults do not excuse me for abandoning the proper professional attitude.
23. I will be kindly in word and look, both when patients enter and when I dismiss them.
24. I will be a gentleman in my personal appearance. I will shave daily. I will pay particular attention to my hands. I will keep my clothes neat and clean.
25. I will be a gentleman in my entire manner, conversation and conduct. If ever I have to fight for my rights, I will fight hard, but I will fight like a gentleman. No matter how perfect I may be in this respect now, I will remember that I can always improve, and hence during my student days I will select for my imitation someone who is a model of gentlemanly conduct.

IV. *I wish to be a citizen of true worth*

26. Therefore I will honour and respect my profession as a means of diminishing human suffering, increasing happiness, augmenting efficiency, and prolonging the span of life. I will have an enthusiasm for my profession, and I will never look on it merely as a means of earning a livelihood.
27. I will have the spirit of obedience, observing whatever laws the state may pass to govern my conduct.
28. I will have the spirit of co-operation, helping others gladly when I can.
29. I will have the spirit of public service, and I will consider it an honour to serve on clinics, boards, or committees for the public welfare.
30. I will have courage, physical and moral. I will not be afraid to do anything that lies in the line of duty.
31. I will be loyal and grateful to the school that trained me and I will help as well as I can to make it a better school.
32. I will begin as a student to develop the qualities which I wish to have when I enter the profession.

Kindness

I often wonder why people do not make a wider use of the marvelous power there is in kindness. It is the greatest lever to move the hearts of men that the world has ever known, greater by far than anything that mere ingenuity can devise or subtlety suggest. Kindness is the king-pin of success in life; it is the prime factor in overcoming friction and making the human machinery run smoothly. If a man is your enemy you cannot disarm him in any other way so quickly or so surely as by doing him a kind act. The meanest brute that ever drew breath is not altogether insensible to the influence of kindness. Of course, it takes a strong man—the very strongest, in fact—to do a kindness to a man who has wronged him, and yet there is no other way of so certainly bringing about restitution. Not only this, but it develops additional strength in the man who does it. And the peculiar thing about it is that the power of kindness can be exercised by the lowliest as well as the highest. The king upon the throne has no more privilege in this respect than the digger of ditches, and there is no other factor in human life so well calculated to destroy the distinctions of caste as this. Kindness makes the whole world kin. It breaks down the barriers of distrust, deceit, envy, jealousy, hate, and all their miserable train.—C. N. Johnson.

A Few Impressions

RALPH C. HONEY, D.D.S., '29

Editor Hya Yaka, 28-29

As is perhaps characteristic of Wagnerian operas, a point in the score is reached when all music ceases rather suddenly, and only the muffled beat of time is heard—then follows the main theme of the composition: so we might liken the close of our undergraduate days to Wagnerian technique in the respect that on commencement day only the pulsations of time pervade—but remember the main theme follows, and that theme is our very own. 'Tis true the elements comprising it have been influenced and moulded by the idealists, the theorists, and the practical quota, the brains de luxe, as it were, of our profession. Nevertheless, the theme is ours to execute and we may do so in such a manner that it will make its appeal to the everyday upright and honest citizen, to that smaller group of exceptional and extraordinary people, or to the poolroom celebrities. In other words we may be either dental practitioners, specialists or just “one of those fellows.”

Whether we realize or not we consciously or otherwise fall into one of these three groups, and as our classmates scatter throughout the provinces to eventually locate, it is not long before we are able to classify them, for not only by their cloaks we shall know them.

On that eventful day in June when you tread across the front campus from University College to Convocation Hall for your bit of parchment, you may wonder whether after all it is a really valuable document, or a “mere scrap of paper,” as a vainglorious nation once regarded such a diploma of trust.

Following shortly upon graduation the majority of us, I think, commence looking over locations or openings for associates. In the latter field I will attempt to give some of my impressions since they are but a few months old.

You will no doubt be surprised at the era of hard times that has befallen this Dominion of ours. You are not aware of it until some of your fellow practitioners tell you about it—you wouldn't believe that dentistry had fallen to such a low ebb. They will inform you that in this or that location the fees are so low it's just awful, that's all. These fellows for the most part harp on finance and scales of fees, and being fresh from the lecture rooms you will, no doubt “recall” the difference between a business and a profession. However, after meeting several such types you may ponder over the possibility of there being a certain amount of truth in the causative factors surrounding their bleak outlook.

Hard times is their shibboleth, and probably the type of dentistry which they practise savours of that shibboleth.

Another interesting type with which I had an interview was a study. He had been in practice approximately seven years, and has what he termed an eighteen thousand dollar practice; he had in his employ an assistant (meaning a well-cowed graduate), three nurses and a very apologetic mechanic; he himself was the big noise. The offices had been newly decorated and re-equipped. To give him credit his book-keeping system was modern; in fact, the whole establishment had an air of prosperity about it. Naturally enough the conversation drifted to bridge-work, denture service, periodontia, and finally inlays and technique of investing and casting. He became quite pedantic on that score and enlightened me on the "only" technique. We talked for the better part of two hours; to me it was merely a short course on "How to make plates, crowns and bridges by the barrellfull," and as I left the office I turned to gaze at the name plate and wondered why he hadn't added "& Co., Ltd."

Since we all hear of the splendid opportunities for graduates across the border, I had planned to look into the matter a little more fully, so called on a fellow who had been practising during the past six or seven years in an American city where, rumour had it, dentistry was enjoying a bull market "by and large." He had an exceptionally fine practice. I spent most of the day with him in his office and observed some excellent work being performed. At five o'clock he suggested taking a drive in his new model—later he took me to his apartment, which evidently was unique, and there we or at least he discussed the "idea" of dentistry from various aspects, and eventually he confided thusly. "You know, I've been in practice here about six years, but I haven't many friends, I mean real friends. I'm a Canadian, and I find it very difficult to be anything else; and believe me, as soon as I can see my way clear, I'm going back." As I saw it he wouldn't have to practise much longer "to see his way clear," and at the same time why spend the best years of one's life as an expatriot? If he wasn't content with it financially and all as he was successful, how would you or I survive, throwing into the bargain our little gamble with future.

Perhaps I have lingered too long with the "pessimistic wing" of the profession. It was not my intention to exaggerate the sketch of despondency, and in all sincerity I do not think I have enlarged on it too fully, for I assure you that you'll encounter it if you chance to go about a few of your Ontario towns and cities in search of an associateship.

Keep in mind, gentlemen, that the day of apprenticeship in dentistry is over as far as graduates are concerned, and that you are graduating from a college which ranks very highly. You have been tutored by a

staff composed of men who are leaders of thought in dental science and education. You have had the privilege of advanced teaching in the various phases of dentistry, and when you come in contact with graduates of yesteryears, as you most certainly will in the near future, be good listeners, and don't smile, but weigh the essence of their thoughts upon the scales of sound judgment. Do not allow the knowledge which you have accrued to be overbalanced or submerged by the cynicisms which might emanate from a few who do not appreciate the higher standards in the profession as applied in this year of grace 1930.

Body Vitality

DON BLACK, '32

In the far distant times when the earth was a vast expanse of forest, plain, and swamp, man lived and died.

Under the rain-washed sky and cold, pale moon, he shivering sank to rest; or in the blazing heat of the day and stench of marsh he tirelessly stalked the long-sought prey that his mate "lying in" in some cool cavern might have the sustenance she so much needed. In those now long-forgotten days man's sun was brief: an instant in the blue it blazed, then westered in the depths of night.

Little by little thought evolved and man looking round him saw his life in its true light, so that when centuries later (but still before the dawn of time) he discovered fire, he treasured his discovery. More ages went by and he made his first invention, the earthenware vessel, for man was applying his thoughts.

With his material advancement making his lot easier, man found time to speculate, and he said, "If I could but stay for always in my prime, life would be sweet! I shall think about this, too, and make my stay upon this earth, if not eternal, somewhat longer than heretofore."

So man thought to solve the enigma of life and death, but always before he reached the first turn in the puzzle, the spectre's lethargy was upon him, and he sank into his dreamless sleep.

Then aeons later, man swept into his civilized state. He built great cities with their mansions. Poets, painters, sculptors appeared and limned his mind on scrolls and granite. But behind the grandeur, squalor, poverty, and filth reeked with corruption to cast its deathly blight upon humanity. Then man said: "It is enough. I cannot live forever. I can but put off for the nonce the time to bid my sad adieu."

Throughout the countless centuries that have followed this problem has occupied his mind; but so far he has not possessed sufficient lesiure to find the x in the equation.

The search for the unknown has been carried far and wide. Many secrets have been delved into and a myriad multitude of facts collected, so that man now knows he has ascended in the scale of life from low to high; that his body is made up of billions of highly specialized, inter-dependent parts called cells; that the prototype of these units possesses, under optimum conditions, immortality, but that the aggregate of them forming his body have by reason of their aggregation a vitality peak beyond which lies death. In other words, where the archetype was able under optimum conditions to carry out his metabolic activities, so that no part of its internal mechanism was impaired by the progressive accumulation of waste products, the human synthesized from these simple, complex elements is not able to do so and therefore dies.

Having learnt this fact man must therefore needs accept it, and his problem becomes not the way to possess eternal life, but the how to prolong that which he has to the vitality peak.

Before planning the mode by which to do this, he logically asks what is the pinnacle towards which he aspires.

If a survey of the life span of any hundred thousand people is made, and a graph drawn with the number of survivors forming the abscissae and the years of age the ordinates, it is found that at a certain point on the curve there are, what may be termed for want of a better name, mortality spots; that is, that at these particular places the greatest number of deaths is recorded. It will also be found that at 70 years of age approximately thirty-one thousand people are still living, but at 80 years of age only ten thousand survive, twenty thousand odd having died in the interval. How should this curve, therefore, be interpreted? On reflection it will be evident that the original hundred thousand persons were exposed to ordinary diseases and vitality detractors of life, but that not all were exposed to the same degree or affected to the same numerical total—the numerical total being reckoned as the sum of any possible combination of circumstances that can subtract the same amount of vitality from everybody. The mortality spot between 70 and 80, therefore, indicates that this 20 per cent. of the individuals had the least drain put upon their vitality during life and therefore came closest to living up to that intangible, the vitality peak, in the complete life span. So the vitality peak is located somewhere between 70 and 80 years of age. The interpretation placed upon the mortality spot occurring between 40 and 50 years of age is that these individuals met with considerable more strain during their life than those who died between 70 and 80, and that they died because they had prematurely reached the vitality peak.

To a dentist or a physician the application of this fact perhaps appears remote; but it is just because it is considered so that by far the greater

part of humanity finds the long night closing in upon it before it should. The many uncounted little drains upon the body vitality are all recorded and the price exacted. The trivial, insignificant-appearing foci of infection all do their work only too well. It is not sufficient that dentists or physicians should recognize these after they have become well established and chronic, but rather this recognition should be made in the initial stages of the infection or their occurrence even anticipated. To eliminate a focus of infection is a worthy achievement, but it does not mean that the body will return to the vitality level it would have reached if the focus had never existed. It does not signify that the individual has acquired a robust health to carry him to a ripe old age; nor does it mean that he is just as well fitted as a more fortunate person than he to combat the lethal barrage to which he is constantly being subjected. It means that, for the time being, he lives; that the drain upon his body vitality from this source has ceased, but that the vitality which he expended in endeavouring to overcome the infection is irrevocably lost so that his life then has been shortened by some years.

In conclusion it may be said that from time primeval, man has sought for life. He has grovelled in the dust before the fellow-mortal who could alleviate his suffering and prolong his earthly existence. He has pursued the divine spark with fervid eye, searching for it in the byways and highways. Despite the aeons that have elapsed, he is still seeking; and if we, as dentists, pass lightly over one thing that will deprive him of this wondrous prize we are not worthy of the noble profession to which we belong.

Some High Lights in Anterior Crown Work

F. M. LOTT, D.D.S.

This article is submitted only as an outline of the more important points in the technic of the preparation for and installation of a jacket crown. It is assumed that, in most cases, a young graduate will not incur the additional obligation caused by the purchase of expensive ceramic equipment.

FIRST APPOINTMENT

Preparatory Measures

Following the diagnosis, secure an accurate snap impression if it is considered necessary. The resulting study model is bound to prove helpful later.

Select the shade. The operator who has a porcelain guide will naturally make use of it, otherwise the ordinary T.C. shade guide can be used because charts for relating the various guides are universally available.

Preparation of the Tooth

Do not cut down through the contact and risk grinding the adjacent tooth even with a safe sided disk. With a 7/8-inch disk, begin at such a point on the incisal edge that the finished cut will have a slight divergence and still terminate at the gingival margin with approximately the correct shoulder width.

The incisal edge is next cut down with a stone of 5/8-3/4-inch diameter and 1/16-inch thickness. The amount of tooth tissue to be removed depends altogether upon the bite and must be left to the judgment of the operator.

With the same stone denude labial and lingual surfaces of enamel, beginning at a point just clear of the gum line, and grinding incisally where possible.

As a rule, the proximal surfaces and incisal edge of a vital tooth can be prepared without too much protest on the part of the patient. But the pain caused by the cutting down of the labial and lingual surfaces is generally too unpleasant and the operator is forced to make use of some desensitizing method.

The four angles thus formed by the cutting of the four surfaces are now rounded by a concave disk or an inverted cone stone in the right angle hand-piece.

So far, the shoulder has been ground out merely in the form of a concavity and to the gum line only. It is now cut in the form of a right angle by the use of a cross-cut fissure bur.

Extension of this shoulder below the free margin is accomplished by the use of an end-cutting bur of the proper size. On the labial surface, this feature is quite important. On lingual and proximal surfaces it need not be stressed so greatly.

The finished preparation may now be smoothed up with disks.

The Individual Impression

Select a 1/2-inch, 36 ga. copper band of such a size that it will fit tightly over the shoulder of the preparation.

Contour it as accurately as possible, reduce the length to a point slightly beyond the incisal edge and mark the labial surface with a large X.

As a rule, the efficient operator now contours up a duplicate band which he will make use of shortly in connection with the plaster impression.

The method of securing the impression is quite important.

Fill the contoured band with soft compound.

With moistened forefinger over the end, press it over the preparation almost to the gum line. The finger over the end causes excess compound to appear at the gingival border.

Now, with the nails of both forefingers on the edge of the band, press it fully to place under the gum line. This practically cuts off the first excess of compound at the gum line and an additional excess appears between the finger nails.

The forefinger is now placed back over the end of the band and a firm pressure applied and maintained until the compound is chilled.

Remove the impression and place it in cold water.

The Plaster Impression

Secure a second individual impression with the copper band already contoured up. This time, as the compound is hardening, squeeze out of its circular shape labio-lingually the end of the band remote from the gum line, otherwise there is the chance of not seating it correctly in the assembling of the plaster impression later on.

With this second impression in position, take a plaster impression which will include the adjoining teeth and as many others as are necessary.

The Bite

The use of two layers of wax with a thickness of 36-40 ga. tin or lead-foil between them is recommended.

Warm the wax and force it well down over the opposing teeth to form an accurate impression of them. Then have the patient close in centric relation.

Remove and place it in water.

With this method, no further impression is required of the opposite jaw, the tin or lead-foil prevents the patient biting through it and the use of only two layers of wax leaves such shallow imprints of the prepared tooth and adjacent teeth that no trouble is experienced in seating the cast when the case is being mounted on the articulator.

Protection of the Prepared Tooth

For discriminating patients, the use of caulk crown forms is advisable. Instructions for their selection and adaptation are to be found in the literature of the company.

In other cases use ordinary crown and bridge cement. A sufficient quantity is placed upon the preparation and moulded to any desired shape with instrument or moistened fingers.

THE SECOND APPOINTMENT

Cementation

It is assumed that the finished crown is satisfactory as regards shade, fit, contacts and bite.

Choose a suitable shade of crown and bridge cement powder or, if necessary, compound one as follows: blend two powders to a shade considered desirable, make a mix of a small proportion of it with water as the liquid, fill the crown and place it in position on the tooth. This mix will not set and will show whether the shade is correct or not. If all is well, remove, wash and dry crown and proceed with the cementation as in other operative work.

A thin, well-spatulated mix must be used. The crown is filled and carried to place with a jiggling motion. If the cement is too thick and the crown is forced to place there is grave danger of bursting it.

For the Class of '30

A. D. A. MASON, D.D.S.

The most momentous day in your academic career is fast approaching. That day which marks the dividing line between a graduate and an undergraduate, and the day after which you will use the title D.D.S. It will, no doubt, be the moment of relaxation, the expression of relief from many a condition which, from the personal standpoint has appeared more or less irritating, and even irksome, and the natural reaction will, of course, be a feeling of freedom and a direct realization of individual responsibility.

This step forward will take you out of the atmosphere and environment of a big institution, and on your shoulders will rest the burden of this personal responsibility, and each and every one of you must accept this trust, and march forward into the future with a definite object in view and a fixed determination to carry through to a successful conclusion the plans that have been formulated.

In the sphere of professional life you have obtained the status of manhood, the broad highway of life is before you, with its hills and valleys, great ideals and aspirations, with its unlimited possibilities, and at this appropriate time may I offer you all my congratulations, wishing you every success in the future and the fulfilment of your fondest dreams.

You are now professional men, and with the tradition of the profession before you, must ever and always, under all conditions and circumstances do that thing which is expected of an educated gentleman. Let all your actions be square and above board when dealing with your fellow men both individually as patients and collectively as in community life. Let the force of your character and the power of your education play its part in the various activities in your chosen locality. Support them to your utmost with time and money, especially the former, for you must realize that the cloak of leadership and the power of guidance are looked for in such men as you.

Support conventions and local societies with loyalty and enthusiasm, for remember that your own mental growth and professional development are dependent upon the degree of personal endeavour and ambition to attain knowledge. If organized dentistry failed, what then? Where would go that spirit of inspiration that is ever driving us upwards and forwards, striving to attain the ideal, leading us into fields of new endeavours, new thoughts, and new possibilities. The spirit of inspiration implanted and deeply rooted in the individual when tempered by enthusiasm is the greatest motive power towards success.

Then, again, why not develop your literary talents? Keep in close contact with the journals by writing articles and personal experiences. (Of course, there is a possibility of the editor refusing to print our gems, but keep on writing.)

Our life of activity is not centred entirely around the material, therefore, we must enrich it with the spiritual. Bring into your lives the atmosphere of the church; that influence of tolerance and harmony that is so essential when the material and spiritual must co-operate and act as one when we dare to approach that acme of idealism which should be the aim of us all.

Within the narrow circle of our community life there is one avenue of social work that is often passed over as not being worth the while—sports—more especially when directly associated with the church. The formation of basketball and hockey clubs will not only bring its own reward in that we are directly concerned in the training and developing of the younger generation to “play the game,” but our own social circle will, directly or indirectly, be ever growing wider and wider, with very material results.

“Tell me the books you read, and I will unfold unto you your character.” Read books worth while. The market to-day is glutted with a certain type of literature, shallow and sensational, carrying no thought or impression that will remain or that will elevate, books that once read are tossed aside and discarded, forgotten and never resurrected. Invariably the eye of the visitor will first of all scan the titles of the books in your bookcase, and immediately will draw most decided conclusions as to the mental status of their owner. Therefore, let the plane of your literary taste be on a high level, and surely this is very simple when our book-stores abound in works that are deep in thought and rich in educational values, books that take us out of the monotonous routine of life and transfer us into realms of a higher and nobler idealism.

Take an interest in art. Not an affected or forced appreciation, but an intelligent understanding, and with an endeavour to read through the soul of the artist and his interpretation of the subject as portrayed on the canvas. As with books, so with pictures. The visitor with an eye of discrimination glances at the works which grace or disgrace the walls of our rooms, and judges accordingly. Whether it is oils, water colours, or etchings, let your own personal interpretation decide the purchase, and not the views of others, for it is you that must live with the picture.

With a sheepskin in one's hands, I suppose the next question is where do we go from here? Our office location. Is it to be city or town? In the end this makes practically no difference, both have advantages and disadvantages, and the deciding factor is always the personality and efficiency of the individual. If the decision is for city, shall

it be central or suburban? Again, each has its advantages, and once more the onus is a personal one.

Choose a location that is attractive, studying it from the standpoint of the patient, and see that it has an inviting entrance. Equip and furnish your office in a good plain modest style, paying particular attention to the interior decoration. Let a note of colour harmony predominate, a rhythm of restful shades and degrees of colour. Ask the advice of people whose tastes are artistic, yet dependable, as their suggestions are invaluable and would without doubt eliminate considerable worry and much unnecessary expense. Special attention and thought should be given to pictures. Do not hang cheap prints and gaudy-coloured reproductions of originals, and always remember that photographs or groups, although interesting to yourself, do not appeal to patients.

Always discuss the best services dentistry has to offer. You cannot expect your patients to ask for better dental service unless you bring it to their attention. They must be educated and taught that only the best is good enough.

The importance of cleanliness cannot be stressed too forcibly. A dentist can build up for himself a successful practice on the rigid observance of this attribute. Keep your office and equipment spotless, and pay particular attention to your own personal appearance. Frayed collars and cuffs are ruinous to a practice. Use plenty of clean towels, and do not attempt to economize in this respect. Paper doilies will not do, as they fill the office with an atmosphere of cheapness and inferiority.

Take a pride in your work, and do not be afraid to let the patient know and see that you are proud of a nice restoration. Point out its advantages and the finer points of technique. Better work will always demand a higher fee.

The human mind is very susceptible to first impressions; therefore, see that the initial visit is carried through with tact and foresight. A good patient is a satisfied patient, so do not be afraid to discuss the financial obligations when making out the contract. These matters must be discussed sooner or later, so it is better to arrive at a definite understanding from the very start. Do not, of course, expect to receive the highest fees at the very commencement of your career, but strive, by easy stages, to emulate them. Remember, that the same old fee charged year after year means stagnation, and is not in harmony with that progressive spirit of determination to forge ahead. Do not be the lowest-paid man in your community. It only means that you are rendering the poorest service. Good service is always accompanied by fair fees, and bear in mind that good patients are not attracted to the cheapest centres.

Do not start your professional life on a basis of underselling your

service, but rather formulate the plan of setting your fee to compensate for best services rendered.

Always put yourself in the patient's place, and the golden rule will operate.

Travel down the main streets of your community, and what do you find: that the dentists who frequent the back streets naturally get back-street patients. See to it that you attract the best class of people, and having once acquired a standard, keep it on that level, or advance it.

Always be punctual. Nothing is more annoying to a patient, particularly a business man, than to be kept fidgeting in his chair waiting for you. Excuses are not sufficient, suspicion develops and then a loss of confidence.

Do not waste his time. Make every minute count, and the result will be his explicit trust in you and any statement that you may make.

Always be in your office during business hours, whether working or waiting, and do not attend to your private business while a patient is in the chair.

Now that you are away from this organized control of demonstrators and their punches—those stubborn and unreasonable demonstrators—always remember that you can return to these selfsame men with your problems and difficulties, and that they will always find time to smooth out the rough places and put you back once again on the right track.

In conclusion, the pathway of life, with its ambitions, its hopes and its great uncertainties leads away from your feet into the far distant space of time. The future is before you, meet it then with courage,—courage of the conviction that you are a success.

Holding high the certain knowledge of individual responsibility and combining with that the essence of honesty, integrity, perseverance, good judgment, and the love of his fellows, the future will always hold out with unstinted hands rewards which more than compensate us for the little inconveniences and irritations of this life.

Never Say Fail

By J. C. GREENFIELD

Keep pushing; 'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming, and sighing,
And waiting the tide.
In life's sorest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb—
You'll battle and conquer,
Tho' thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active, I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go.
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's firm pride,
Let this be your motto
Your footsteps to guide:
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And Never Say Fail!

—*The Messenger.*

Dentistry in Ontario

By W. E. WILLMOTT, D.D.S.

Of the 160 dentists practising in Ontario early in 1868, but comparatively few took any active interest in the movement for Legislative recognition, which had been rapidly progressing for some time.

This agitation eventually culminated in a statute which passed the Ontario Legislature under the guidance of Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., and which was given Royal assent on March 4th, 1868, incorporating the profession in the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario."

This was the earliest recognition of Dentistry anywhere by legislative enactment except in the State of Alabama, where an Act was passed in December, 1841. "This statute was crude and how much good it effected is unknown. The law during and after the war became almost a dead letter, and there is no record that its penal provision was ever executed" (Koch's History of Dental Surgery, Vol. 2, page 695).

Thus to Ontario belongs the honour of having the first effective dental legislation.

The Act was to be administered by a Board of twelve Directors, elected by the licentiates. The number was later reduced to eight, and in 1925 increased to nine, together with the Minister of Education of the Province, who is ex-officio a member.

Under the provisions of this Act all British subjects who had been employed in established office practice for five years or more when the Act was passed were entitled to be registered and granted a certificate of Licentiate of Dental Surgery (L.D.S.). Under this section 168 certificates have been issued.

Those British subjects who had been employed in established office practice for less than five years were required to pass an examination as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

From the incorporation of the profession, it was felt by the members of the Board that some provision should be made for instruction in the various subjects of examination. At a meeting of the Board on July 23rd, 1868, a committee was appointed "to make arrangements with the medical schools or others to give instruction in Dentistry, no arrangement to be made involving this Board pecuniarily."

At a special meeting called to consider this question, the committee reported:—

"1st. That we consider it unpracticable and inexpedient and therefore not judicious to start such an institution at the present time.

"2nd. That the previous considerations were premature."

Evidently the committee were able to make no satisfactory arrangements with the medical schools, and then discussed the idea of the Board starting a school with the above result.

As there was apparently no likelihood of the Board arranging for professional education, we find that Mr. G. E. Elliott, a member of the Board, associated with two other members, Chas. Kahn and G. V. N. Relyea, organized "The Canada College of Dentistry," to open December 1st, 1868, and close March 1st, 1869. Fee was \$50.00. The faculty consisted of four dentists, two medical men and one M.A., D.C.L., F.C.S. There is no record of the attendance, and there was no second session. It appears from the records that Messrs. Trotter and O'Donnell (secretary of the Board) had also decided to organize a school, but those mentioned above got ahead of them.

The Board was not satisfied with this arrangement as evidenced by a resolution adopted on June 20th, 1869. "That a committee be appointed to make arrangements to establish a Dental College and report at this meeting." This committee apparently did not report until July 25th, 1869, when the following amended report was adopted:—"The committee has duly considered the matter and after consultation with the Dean of the Medical Department of Victoria University, has resolved to recommend the immediate establishment of a College, and would advise an Assistant Secretary and a Faculty be appointed at once, and that circulars be issued making the announcement to the profession."

A faculty of seven dentists and eleven medical men was appointed, and \$300 voted for expenses.

As only two students registered, the venture was not a success, and on July 22nd, 1870, the Board authorized the disposal of the assets to pay the liabilities, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for conducting a private school. The report of the committee was presented on January 21st, 1871, but not incorporated in the minutes. Hence nothing is known of the purport of the report.

Seemingly nothing further was done until March, 1873, when a committee was appointed to "feel out" the Senate of the University of Toronto for affiliation and the granting of a doctorate degree. As no reply to the communication was received, the application was not pressed.

Again in March, 1875, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of dental education and affiliation with some university. In its report this committee recommended an application to Queen's University in Kingston. If this failed, Philadelphia Dental College was to be approached. The idea evidently was to have it possible for Ontario students to qualify for a D.D.S. None of these negotiations availed anything.

In the meantime Dr. J. B. Willmott had been conducting for three winters a voluntary class of instruction for students.

In July, 1875, the Board received a resolution unanimously adopted by the Ontario Dental Association, a short time previously, urging some immediate action towards the establishment of a college. The necessity for such was fully realized by the members, and they asked Dr. J. B. Willmott and Mr. Luke Teskey (an L.D.S. and a senior student in Trinity Medical College) to undertake the project. The responsibility was accepted, provided there would not be less than eight students and the board would provide \$150 for expenses.

The first session began November 3rd, 1875, with eleven students and continued until March 5th, 1876.

The Board made a grant of \$450 towards expenses of equipment, of which \$233.08 were expended in fitting the room with chairs, tables, benches, stove, operating chairs, instruments, etc!!!—

Thus was organized and started on its successful career "The School of Dentistry of The Royal College of Dental Surgeons."

The Sherwood Clinic

By GASPARD MCGUFFEY

The early morning sun was already gleaming upon the historic walls of Beagle Castle when Sir Fido Le Canine strode across the courtyard to the spot where his horse stood pawing impatiently by the gate. As he mounted and was about to pass through the archway he was arrested by the sound of a woman's voice calling to him from above.

Halting and looking up he beheld a middle-aged woman peering down at him from a turret window. It was his aunt, the Duchess of Asthma.

"Wherefore art thou beating it so early in the day, Sir Fido?"

"I go to joust at the King's tournaments, my lady," replied the young knight respectfully.

"Joust imagine!" cried the duchess ecstatically. "But hearken, good nephew, eat not thy breakfast in such haste henceforth, or of a surety thou wilt have the colic, for mine eyes do tell me that thou hast slobbered marmalade on thy clean surcoat. But get thee hence, young sir, and on thy return, an thou wilt, prithee bring me a potion from the apothecary to relieve my Vincent's."

Sir Fido gallantly assented, and waving adieu as he passed through the gateway he clattered across the moat drawbridge and took the rambling road that wound through mead and forest to the distant town.

With a song in his heart and bacon and eggs in his stomach, Sir Fido cantered happily along the pathway, his mail agleam in the sunlight and his weapons clinking merrily at his side.

High above him the larks soared singing in the depthless blue and below him in the long grass the crickets were piping their incessant chorus of "Co-re-ga! Co-re-ga! Co-re-ga!"

Noon found Sir Fido deep within the wood, where the magnificent canopy of foliage from the ancient oaks afforded him shelter from the heat and light of the sun. Dismounting he lay down at the foot of a great tree near a tiny brook that gurgled away through the forest solitudes.

From an inside pocket in his armour he eagerly drew forth the lunch which old Elspeth had prepared for him.

Unfortunately the fruit was a trifle spoiled by the journey, for he had crushed the plums under his heavy coat of mail and the juice had run down his leg into his boot. A good thing for him, he reflected, that tomatoes had yet to be discovered.

As our hero was about to bite into a delectable morsel of home-cured calf adenoid, he was startled by a crackling of branches above him, and

looking up was amazed to see a jaunty figure clad in Lincoln green eating his lunch in the crotch of an oak. It was Robin Hood, making his meal from a bag of peanuts freshly purloined from the saddle bags of a special messenger from the Queen of Spain.

"Welcome to Sherwood, old fellow. No, no, don't bother to get up. This luncheon must remain strictly informal, you know."

"I say," he continued, "the fact that you are a knight and know the rudiments of etiquette prompts me to ask a question. Should you eat the red skin on the peanut or should you remove it, and if so, how?"

Sir Fido, although nonplussed at this sudden query, ventured the opinion that the inner skin should be peeled away, as it is said to be particularly indigestible, and his aunt (the Duchess of Asthma, you know) was continually warning him against the colic.

"Just as I have always maintained," agreed the outlaw, "and speaking of indigestion, you should have seen Friar Tuck last week. He is a perfect bear for steak and kidney pie, you know. And lately he has been complaining of nightmares and growing pains. Well, Little John thought that he would combine a little jest with his therapeutics so he sneaked a big mustard plaster into one of the pies. The friar ate about half of it and had a terrible time. You know what mustard will do. The boys nearly died laughing. They say he never cussed so much since he was a theolog at college."

Something snorted in the bushes behind Sir Fido and he leaped to his feet in alarm. A moment later the creeping form of a mail-clad knight emerged from the thicket on hands and knees. He paid no attention to Sir Fido but kept sniffing, snorting and grunting as he nosed along the ground, here and there pausing to jerk up a root with his teeth.

Robin Hood's call brought the knight to his feet and he immediately introduced himself to Sir Fido as Sir Gherkin McPickle of Gangrene. "I am just trying out my new teeth," he exclaimed. "My dentist made such a splendid job of them that I have resolved to root for him for the rest of my life."

"Sir Gherkin has quite an interesting story about those dentures," said Robin Hood. "He lost his own teeth when one adversary at the tournament pushed his lance down his oesophagus, with a result that he faced permanent disfigurement and a bread and milk career. So he went to the leech for treatment. And do you know what that fellow did? He slew a wild boar in the swamp and reset its teeth in an old boot heel. Clever, what?"

"Marvelous!" agreed Sir Fido, admiring the long tusks which jutted beyond Sir Gherkin's lip. "And such beautifully balanced occlusion, to boot!"

"Thank you, sir. Thank you!" exclaimed a tall, portly figure step-

ping out from the trees. It was the leech himself with a straight line articulator in each hand.

"Yes, they are a good set of teeth," he said, beaming at Sir Gherkin. "And do you know, I only had one difficulty in the whole case."

"What was that?" asked Sir Fido.

"With his dentures in his mouth I could not get the patient to say fifty."

"What did you do?" said Robin Hood curiously.

"I had him say twenty-five twice," replied the leech.

It is no use. I lay aside my pen as the keeper draws near my padded cell with some supper. To-night he is giving me gruel. Oh, goody! He has such a big mouth under his moustaches. What a lovely place for a foil! To-morrow we are going to pitch horseshoes for keeps.

**THE
CABINET
STUDENTS
PARLIAMENT.**

**FACULTY
OF
DENTISTRY
1929 - 1930**

G.S. WRIGHT
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HYA YAKA
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<i>President</i>	R. J. Fleming, '30
<i>Vice-Pres. and Pres. Vth Year</i>	A. D. McKee, '30
<i>Secretary and President of IVth Year</i>	R. E. Diprose, '31
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<i>President of At Home</i>	W. F. Dewar, '30
<i>President of R.D.S.</i>	E. G. Sinclair, '31
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<i>President of Athletics</i>	G. A. Morgan, '30
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ELECTED CABINET FOR 1930-31

<i>President</i>	R. E. Diprose
<i>Vice-President and President Vth Year</i>	H. R. Lindsay
<i>Treasurer</i>	S. J. Hopkins
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<i>President 2nd Year</i>	J. E. Peterson
<i>President of At Home</i>	V. B. O'Reilly
<i>Pres. Dramatics & R.D.S.</i>	D. M. Tanner
<i>President Athletics</i>	L. J. Conn
<i>Editor of Hya Yaka</i>	W. H. Herron
<i>Chief Varsity Reporter</i>	to be elected
<i>President 1st Year</i>	to be elected

“Happy Days of 3T0”

For but a few minutes, let us relax our developing right arms, and forget our calloused consciences and recall a few of our—happy days. How hopelessly “Fresh” we were then—for better or for worse, each man had signed on the dotted line which enrolled himself as a prospective D.D.S. Do you remember how distant nineteen-thirty seemed, and that the far-away field (of operation) now proved us to be decidedly green in experience. Nevertheless, here we are, seniors—how, we know not, but still high in hope as we sadly realize our carefree undergraduate days are rapidly drawing to a close.

In recalling a few of the high spots in our days of varying brightness, let us ramble through our wealthy store of memory and recall personalities, forgetting persecutions. Persecutions, which although remembered at times, are life skeletons which are best concealed in darkest cupboards.

Few of the “originals” will forget the rollicking initiation to which Sophomore President Fleming and his oily crew exposed each Frosh, with surprising personal attention. Boy, how the eggs added to the completeness of the colour scheme of garage oil, flour and fly papers! George Morgan was, in the opinion of the writer, the best and most forlorn example of a completely subdued embryo dent. Great was the Soph-Frosh war at the old gym while it lasted.

The freshmen surely fixed the sophomores that day in their surprise attack, with the result that at least the tar was spared. “Al” Chantler proved conclusively, to himself at least, that he could see more stars from a bucket than from a telescope.

Do you remember Ed Price and Lew Smith at the Empire following the banquet at Coles? Great was the thrill in the freshman mind at being present at such a forbidden place as a burlesque show. What would the home townspeople think if they ever heard of such frivolity? Possibly the local branch of the “Women’s Purity League” would make such an occasion of indiscreet recreation the subject matter of a scathing article in the weekly edition of “Thou Shalt Not,” under such a title as “Local Lad of Cherry Valley becomes Wayward in College Town.”

Second year marked a radical change in freshmen initiation much to the disgust of us who had weathered the last stormy sea of R.C.D.S. receptions. It was indeed a red letter day when Ken Levinson lost a bet to “Scotty” Robertson on a hockey game between Port Arthur and Varsity. To settle the bet Ken was obliged to transport or rather propel Cliff—“à la wheelbarrow”—from College to Queen on Yonge Street, one

Saturday at noon, at the same time displaying posters explaining the procedure.

Third year, although lacking in riots or similar forms of amusement, affords us plenty to recall in dentantics. Our minstrel show not only gravely endangered our reputation but well-nigh shattered it. However, those were the days when the moving spirit, the great "Roxy Harris was not—as is," but only at the Gayety stage of his metamorphosis.

Fourth year affords the memory of a furious yet humorous bull fight on the evening of Noctem Cuckoo in Hart House.

Lew Smith and "Willie" Dewar still baffle the writer how they were able to navigate in the bull's costume. The worthy animal surely was a contortionist, and how the gullible public assisted the lowly animal from side to side—as well as forward—was marvellous to behold. Do you remember how "Resignation gently sloped the way," when finally the bull passed out at the hand of the Spaniard.

And now let us deal with a few of our many personalities, as types, whom we hope will all burst forth in June as budding graduates, being hopeful yet none too confident—"Ethical Practitioners."

Fred Brown, one of the several gophers from the west, is reckoned as probably the warmest operator, even to the extent of causing his patient on one occasion to burst into flames. We are at a loss to know just why Bill Webber frequently sings "Though hair once golden," etc., when in reality it is decidedly brown. Wilbert Guy Mahaffy, from no other metropolis than Parry Sound, has earned the cautioning remark, "Many a social lion may be king of beasts at home." Mahaffy, it must be known, is apparently the "Answer to Sorority Girls' Prayers." Al McKee, another gopher from the west, will surely "wise up" Portage la Prairie when he returns to his home town. We wonder what the reaction would be if the "Girl he left behind him," alias the "Unparalleled," ever heard about Elgin 1907.

They say that Chaffie's Locks is on the map, but we doubt it. Most of us thought that when Ray Flemming spoke of Chaffie's Locks he referred to some "hay tosser's" beard. However, apparently they raise parliamentarians there for Deek was the alleged "students'" choice.

So now, gentle reader, I must bring my article to a close. You can readily see that during our five years at college we have many tender memories which to recall our classmates, many of whom are numbered among our closest friends. Space will not permit me to review the five years in detail. That must be left to be recalled at future reunions of the year as a whole or in groups, or more probably when two or three of our number gather together to recall the "happy days of 3TO."

3T1 Review

"Four or five have it." Ask Dean Seccombe, which is the most intelligent year in the faculty. He ought to know. And as for sex appeal! "Well, hello!" No use talkin', we're in there like a duck. Of late the gold dust twins have grown up and very seldom will the discordant sounds of infants be heard in the Senior Lab., although any morning, from nine to nine-thirty, "Big Boy" will be found stretched out peacefully sleeping in one of the rear seats of lecture room "A," but on special occasions, when the talk is hushed, a gentle snore arises in tune to the scratch of many pens,—there is "Scarface Al" in person.

"Say, Vince, what's making the kid howl so much?" "Say, brother, don't be so dumb, this is an Aker's technique case." At that he nimbly let the bur drop into the pulp to a chorus of howls.

"The Ballot Box Review," by Bertie Diprose, proved to be a flop owing to the unforeseen difficulties arising from the fatherly advice of Deek Fleming, and in consequence Bert had the presidency of Parliament wished upon him.

Due to Joe Spivis's recent oratorical outburst, it is rumoured that Premier Ferguson is pursuing Joe in an endeavour to secure his services as a political boss. We all wish Joe plenty of luck. He'll need it.

We are also greatly pleased to observe that the president of the dental nurses is extending her hospitality to a certain homesick member of the fourth year, especially one from Arnprior.

If I Had a Talking Picture of "3T2"

By "AGAR AGAR"

Geez, fellows! Here we are looking for a room again. I guess I'll take another look down Spadina. What? "You don't take in dental students?"—Suppose I don't take a room this year. Who cares? Might as well see if more of the lads are in town. "Hello, Milne, J've a good summer?"—There's Kreutzer and Cat right on the spot—think nothing of it.

Well, well, back to the old grind again. "Going over to Rosinholes, Don?"—A coke and dugnut, on two. HAhaha—and another haha, why if it isn't Hopkins. He must have told that one about the minister—. There goes Ruddee Valley—check—it's Johnny Black. He's off to operative lab. Dr. Skrewgers giving a course in telegraphy, you know. \$&@%≠£ Loud roars from Duncanson, "I'll kill that McDymutt, spoiled all my porcelains. Here's Mr. Coat with another raffle. He claims he is not making anything on it (interrupts a combat between Marsh and Jones). Smith won't buy a ticket, but makes a playful pass at Louis' back. (It's an old Spanish custom, you know.) "Smuck" (—Wylie) is all for peenalizing him.—It's almost dinner time.—"Hart House Red"—Merritt and Roberts are getting to be big boys now. Competition sure gives results.

Once in a while we go over to the Medical Building—they have lots of nice things over there—frogs and P.H. nurses. One afternoon we tried a fizzilological experiment and it worked—yeah— There's Hampton smoking another drum.—Not many here to-day.—Stafford and Beesley gone to the Uptown—Good show. Even Ashton and McDonald agree to it—Can't go. Got to get some dope for my thesis—Stewart is writing on "Safety Razors and how to use them." Shaver will be a great help.—There goes the fire brigade. No; it's Hank and Phil singing "I'm a Reamer, Argerol."—Is Wood here? Did he just come in? Oh! Look at the funny man—why it's Pearson with another coat.

Willmott wants afternoon off. Guess Demosthenese won't mind one more missed—in fact, haven't had one off for a long time. Let's vote on it (2nd name on the ballet)—Orton is regusted. Here comes Limpy. "How did you hurt your foot, 'Mitch'?" Got stepped on at R.D.S. You should have seen Kinney knock him cold. Who took your girl home, Diamond?

Getting near zam time—must do some work—hope xams are not stiff, so we don't have to write them on cardboard.—Wonder what the Dental nurses will be like next year?

Emancipation of 3T3

At 1.55 p.m. Johnston wanders into the 3T3 locker room and proceeds to open his locker. Soon footsteps are heard and Lazareck, the big silent man, and Natch come in. No talking is heard of any sort. Soon Bregman and Sidenberg tiptoe in—"Hiya, beby." Darn good show downtown. How about the afternoon off? MacFarlane, Carbert and Lyons just coming in the door, side in with Johnston, who is loudly upholding the course of higher education. Hobden, Pepper, Gage and Chadwick breeze in. "What, a holiday?" "Y're darn tootin', where's a good show?"

"I would like to be ??????....." is heard approaching, as Lehman, Vigars, Purdy and Springs bounce through the door, and join the now hotly arguing crowd. Voice from back, "Hey, we've got to do something soon, it's five past two now." Just at this point McCartney, Stockwell, Nursey, Adams and Jamieson, five sure votes for freedom, saunter in, and proceed to strengthen the timid.

"Listen, fellows, the point is" is drowned by "Where's Van Loon?" McCartney doing point duty at the outer door (ready to leave at a moment's notice), announces Van approaching.

"Go on in and get the afternoon off, Van. We're not squintin' through a microscope on a day like this." Loud protests, and he finally mounts the thousand odd steps—a pause—reappearance of Van—"Well, fellows, Miss Riddle says the rat's dead, costs 15 cents to buy another one. Maybe we'd better go up." "Oh! Oh! ain't that sumthin?" says Moosomin, the biggest little town in the west. Si offers to pay the 15 cents for a new rat with another tail—more applause. More discussions chiefly as to what show to go to. No conclusion is reached. The Globe seems to have the majority of supporters. D. Johnstone wonders if he shall go in. Vigars offers the crowd cigarette butts.

Thus closing the doors on one's woes and troubles, we depart gaily. And so "the way of all flesh"—especially Dent Sophs.

Memoirs of 3T4

First year started their college career in what seems to be a characteristic style by continuing an ancient tradition. On their first visit to S.P.S. a party of over-zealous sophomore engineers were so captivated by the dental freshman insignia that they forcibly removed it from one of our men. Ten or twelve of his fellows answered his call for aid. They sallied over with fire in their eyes, bent on vindicating the honour of their faculty and year. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the University police force prevented a pitched battle.

This auspicious beginning has been jocularly continued by Wright & Co. vs. Wright. In every drawing class which is attended the fellows express the greatest enthusiasm!

Last fall someone was enquiring whether "Ryck" was an occasional student. This term he has become quite studious and institutes various songs and jokes, to the amusement of all, but especially those at his biology table. Notable among his song hits is "For they were large," which has been quite a recent hit. Just before Christmas, during the last biology laboratory period, east side had a little skirmish with west side, involving various parts of defunct and odoriferous rabbits. Doug Ferguson has never been known to take anything that didn't belong to him, but it is whispered that on this particular day he went home with numerous remnants of the battle in his pockets. Recollections of this make us wonder if Bill Brett has gouged the liver out of his eye that came from such close quarters.

In view of the fact that some of the members were absent from the year party, it has been suggested that perhaps Lawson Leake is a one woman man, like Frank Whetham. It is also a moot question whether "Win" Cunningham comes from as rip-roaring a place as Fred Wright would have us believe Souris is. Shades of Julius Caesar, will any of us forget the droll figure Stan Gibson made when he played Great Caesar's Ghost in his B.V.D.'s?

The fine showing made in Track, Dentantics, the Willmott Shield, Hockey and the other competitions in 3T4's first year, should be an inspiration for the ones to come.

Dental Nurses' Class

Will we ever forget that memorable morning when we put in our first appearance at the Dental College? Timidly we, would-be Dental Nurses, entered the building through the front door (the rest of the year we patronized the patient's entrance). Assembling in the secretary's office we eyed each other curiously and wondered what fate awaited us. Later, having been corralled into our future lecture room, we were revived by words of greeting from our Dean and our future Supervisor, Miss Cameron (whom we at once took to our hearts).

Since then what happy friendships have sprung up among us! What yarns our beloved locker room could tell of jolly times spent here together as we related the events and amusing happenings of the day! Many an eskimo-pie and ham sandwich was parted in twain here! Some day, as we look back over this year's doings we will wonder how nineteen girls ever existed in such small quarters and still kept the peace!

The girls showed a splendid class spirit all through the year and we certainly have had such really good times at all of our social gatherings. Besides several parties at private homes we staged a theatre party in February, seeing a very enjoyable play at the Empire and winding up at the Savarin.

All set for Dentantics? The nurses, wishing to live up to the record of last year's class, practised long and furiously. Many a male beat a hasty exit from the common room during the last hectic days before the great event. At last the night of nights came and Hart House theatre was the scene of much hubbub. Finally, the moment arrived, and the curtain rolled up on the Whoja Cabaret. Bright colours, gaiety, and action were the keynotes of our performance. The bell-hops and waiters opened the scene, followed by the entertainment numbers. The chorus girls brought our skit to a snappy conclusion. What is Dr. Seccombe saying? We nurses have carried off the shield! Will we ever quite forget that elated feeling we all had as our worthy representative swept off the stage bearing the trophy?

We simply had to celebrate. So the outcome was a class party the following week at the Silver Slipper where we and our escorts "shook the glad foot" until the wee small hours.

One event still looms in the future—our graduation in June, at which we all intend to be present!

Like ships, we have been sailing side by side through the waters of 1929-30, with its ups and downs, and joys and disappointment, but soon we are destined to scatter. But each will carry with her the blessings and happy memories of this year "as travellers' garments retain the odour of the flowers and shrubs through which they pass."



DENTAL NURSES' CLASS, 1929-30

Back Row—Misses Panton, Cameron (R.N.), A. Park, LaRochelle, Akins, Young, Bengé, Collett, Holden.
Front Row—Misses D. Park, Platten, Stinson, Crockett, Brown, Magee.
Kneeling—Misses Williams, Corrigan, Hewlett, Annger.

On Friday evening, January 31st, the annual "at home" of Delta Chi Chapter of Psi Omega was held at the Royal York Hotel.

A buffet luncheon was served, at which time favours, consisting of engraved compacts bearing the fraternity emblems, were distributed to our guests.

Mr. Goldwyn Joynt was the guest representative from Omicron Chapter of Xi Psi Phi fraternity.

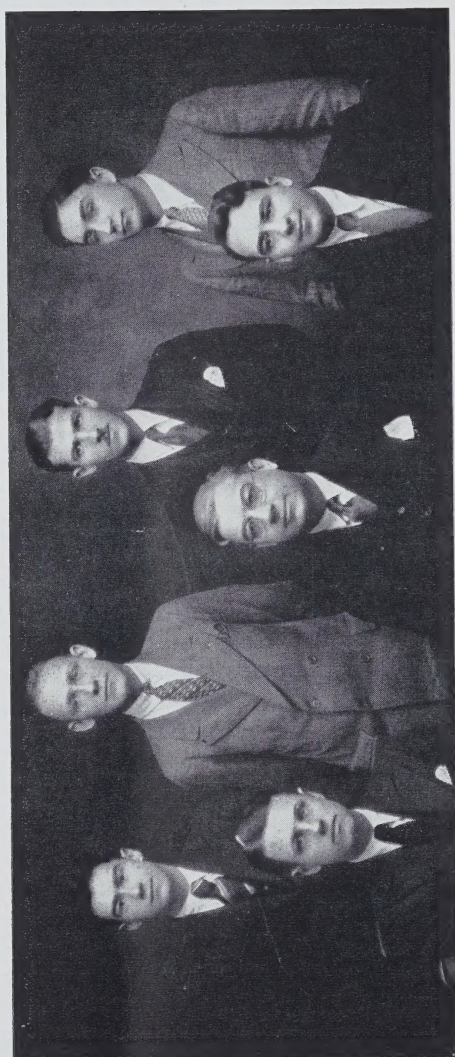
Mrs. I. H. Anti acted as patroness, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Jarman represented the faculty.

The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Twible, McKee, Moser, Shultis, and Wood.

Xi Psi Phi Fraternity held their 31st annual "at home" in the Venetian café of the Royal York Hotel on Friday, February 21st, in the form of a cabaret supper dance.

The patronesses were Mrs. T. R. Marshall, Mrs. E. W. Paul and Mrs. C. A. Corrigan.

Committee:—J. H. Merrell, 3T0; D. M. Tanner, 3T1; R. E. Diprose, 3T1.



AT-HOME COMMITTEE

Back Row—V. B. O'Reilly, L. Wright, S. Janieson, R. Wylie.
Front Row—W. F. Dewar (Pres.), Dean Secombe, J. B. G. Stewart.

“At-Home”

The “At Home” Committee, under the able chairmanship of W. F. Dewar, started the social functions of the college at Columbus Hall. This was the annual Hallowe’en dance, which, under the able patronage of Mrs. A. D. A. Mason and Mrs. F. Cole, proved to be a big success.

Doctors A. D. A. Mason and F. Cole represented the Faculty. The receiving of guests took place at 9.30, and was immediately followed by dancing to the perfectly conducted jazz orchestra of Jack Slatter. Many novel dances were introduced at well-timed intervals, and the varied lighting effects lent an indescribable enchantment to that popular dance floor.

The dancing did not stop till well after one and a very happy and satisfied crowd of revellers wended their weary way home.

Seldom, if ever, has a social event attained a more dazzling brilliance than the annual “At Home” of the Faculty of Dentistry. This crowning event took the form of a supper dance, held in the beautiful crystal ballroom of the incomparable Royal York. The “At Home” committee outdid itself in providing a perfect dance for those lucky enough to attend.

From a previous estimation of seventy couples the number swelled, and finally took a total attendance of one hundred and forty couples.

The slightest reference to the event recalls a flood of pleasant recollections, which inspire the smile and word that give absolute proof of the perfect influence of pleasant company and enthusing music.

Receiving of guests took place in the crystal ballroom at nine-thirty. This was followed by exhilarating music furnished by Joe DeCourcy and his men. Without stop, dancing continued till two-thirty. The only intermission was during the wonderful five-course dinner, when courses were served.

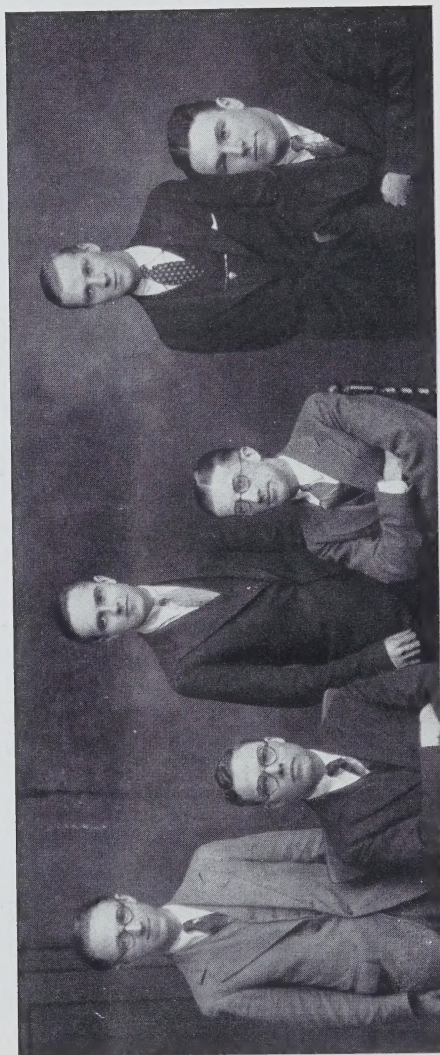
The supper dance innovation was very novel and pleased the guests a great deal.

The closing waltz came all too soon, but as all good things eventually come to an end, so ended the pleasant evening, ever to remain a treasure among the guarded memories of the past.

The patronesses were Mrs. A. E. Webster and Mrs. A. D. A. Mason.

The faculty representatives were Dr. W. Seccombe, Dr. A. E. Webster, and Dr. A. D. A. Mason. The “At Home” committee was W. F. Dewar; president; J. B. G. Stewart, 3T0; R. A. Wylie, 3T2; W. Wright, 3T4 V. B. O'Reilly, 3T1; S. Jamieson, 3T3.

Commendation was received by our able president from McGill, Western O.A.C. and the Faculty Representatives.



DRAMATICS COMMITTEE

*Back Row—W. Ledger, B. Milne, L. Wood.
Front Row—D. Campbell, F. E. Harris (Pres.), L. Smith.*

Dramatics

The Dramatic Committee of the school has under its control two functions during the year, Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantics. The committee is composed of a representative from each year and one from the nurses' class, under the direction of the president of dramatics. As well as this committee there is appointed a faculty counsellor for each year. The president this year was F. E. Harris, and the fine co-operation of the committee under his direction put both functions on a level with any of the school functions.

Noctem Cuckoo was held in Hart House on Friday, November 22, 1929. The programme included skits, basketball and dancing, with refreshments. The skits in competition for the Gaston Brule Cup were much improved and the Fourth year got the decision of the judges. The Inter-year Basketball final was won by Fifth year, the second time in the class's history that they have captured the cup, presented by Dean Seccombe. The dancing commenced at 10 o'clock and continued until 1. Novelty lighting arrangements and favours featured the evening, and a good time was had by all.

Dentantics was held in Hart House Theatre on Friday, March 21st. A half-hour radio programme was broadcast the Monday previous to the show and greatly aided publicity, the house being sold out for some days before. The First year "Burlesque of Julius Caesar" was very well presented by the Freshmen and their talent bids well for future years. The Second year's "Glimpses of Hollywood" provided much amusement. The Third year presented "A Luncheon Engagement," a well-written playlet, but a little overacted. The nurses presented "The Whoja Cabaret." The skit showed the tremendous amount of work put into it; the setting was quite clever. The Fourth year presented "The Idol's Eye," an original mystery written by D. Tanner, J. Armstrong and W. Ledger. It showed a great deal of work and was presented in masterly style. The Fifth year presented "The 3TO Reunion," and it was a riot. From the first gong to the final curtain, the audience was in convulsions. It certainly was one of the best skits of the evening.

The judges, Drs. Willmott, Webster and Ante, made their decision by ballot and awarded the Agnew Shield to the Nurses' Class.

The decision was announced and the shield presented to Miss Williams, by Dean Seccombe, thus closing one of the most successful years in the dramatic side of our school life.

Big Fight at Coliseum Last Night

(SPECIAL TO "HYA YAKA" BY AGAR AGAR)

Les Wood met and defeated Eddie Sinclair in a heavyweight checker match at the local arena last night. Eddie Sinclair, who is only a bantam weight, went out of his class to take on Les, the coming champion. Sinc weighed in at 120 and Wood at 280.

The match started with all kind of pep, and Eddie took the first round. The second innings was a draw. So far Sinc has the advantage of the play. However, Les staged a rally and sank the six and seven balls after downing two red balls. Sinc pulled a fast one by shooting a perfect basket from centre floor, but he failed to knock down the king pin. The large crowd rose to its feet when Wood threw a thirty-yard spiral for a nice gain. This would have went for a touch only Eddie pulled the mat from underneath Les's feet.

In the next stanza an in-off the seven and a scratch off the five gave Sinc a nice lead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

HALF TIME

Fish and pretzels were served during the interval, and then the play continued. Sinc pulled a snappy run through centre and play was called when he dropped the baton. Referee Bus Timupp, who was clad in red plus fours with a purple sweater to match, thought the crowd very rude. His shoes were the latest V-necked style, trimmed with highly concentrated owl fur. He had a pretty nickel-plated whistle draped below his waist.

With the count against him, Les smacked the apple on the nose for a clean ace. Eddie retaliated with a brutal no trump hand, but he had all the honours against him. A left to the fountain pen and a handicap of four seconds put Sinc on the ropes. However, Sinc managed to bring his shell across the line a fraction of a second before Joe Wright. The game was heating up when Eddie was called to the phone. During his absence Les stacked the cards, but he was fooled when Eddie served underhand. However, Woody staged a final rally, came down right boards, blue line, split the defence, and he scored, winning the round with a well-earned run.

The handsome prize of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of sheer silk was presented by Mr. Ripdose, our next President, who was attired in pretty mauve rompers with embroidered initials.



"T" HOLDERS

H. Galsky, D. Hilliard, G. Knowles, G. Morgan, O. G. Halldorson, J. B. G. Stewart.

Dental Sport-o-Grams for 1929-1930

By G. A. MORGAN, '30
President of Athletics

IN MEMORY OF JAMES WOOD DOUGLAS, HEAD
COACH, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, WHO DIED IN
THE SERVICE OF ATHLETICS.

1929-30 saw Dentistry again take her place along with the other faculties in contributing her full share of athletes who aided the blue and white teams in maintaining her high athletic standards on the gridiron and track, as well as in the gymnasium and in natatorial contests.

One needs not to be reminded of the last few seconds of the Queen's-Varsity game to recall the past rugby season and along with the good work of Captain George Morgan, Johnny Stewart and Charlie Rudell. These three, the first two seniors, the third a junior, held down regular positions and no little credit for the Intercollegiate team's good showing may be traced to their gridiron prowess. Morgan, completing his fifth year of Varsity football, ably held down an inside wing position. Stewart, after playing stellar football in his first three years, was forced out of Varsity competition last year due to a broken ankle, but his play this season has justified the faith placed in him by Head Coach McPherson. Rudell, stepping up from last year's championship O.R.F.U. team, more than made good; switching from his customary place at quarter back, he proved a find at flying wing. His stellar defence play being an outstanding factor in the defeat of Queen's and McGill in the regular games, and much is expected of him next year.

Graduation removes still another stellar Varsity prospect in the person of Knowles. Gordie Knowles held down a regular berth at outside for the O.R.F.U. team, and only an overabundance of good men and pre-season injuries prevented him from a regular berth on the big blue team. Knowles, who was picked All Canadian in 1929, was the best tackling outside in the O.R.F.U., and his graduation will leave a gap which will be hard to fill.

Sinclair '31 managed the Senior Intercollegiate team, and ably fulfilled his duties. His tasks were not always easy ones, but nevertheless he carried out his charges in a manner which deserves honourable mention.

Post-graduate work came to the rescue of the basketball squad, allowing that veteran guard, Roy Currie, another year of intercollegiate

competition. Currie, playing his fourth year on the Varsity cage team, duplicated his stellar defence play of last year when, as captain, he led his team to an intercollegiate championship.

Senior hockey, we regret to state, found no dental students in active competition, although Devins, who is taking post-graduate work, would in all probability have made the team had time afforded him the opportunity.

University of Toronto Intermediate Intercollegiate hockey champions had on their line-up, Conn, '31, and McCartney, '32. Dewar, '30, coached the only blue team to win an intercollegiate championship and found time to look after the interests of the ladies' hockey team.

Halldorson, Craig, Levinson and Harris all took an active part in rowing and in the graduation of Halldorson, University of Toronto is losing one of her best oarsmen.

Hilliard, Sinclair and Campbell were our representatives on the B. W. & F. squad, Hilliard retaining his title as 118-lb. champion, while Sinclair lost a time decision in the heavyweight division. Diprose, as manager, piloted the mat and mitt men through a successful season.

Sinclair and Marsh were the sole dental representatives on the swimming and water polo teams, Sinclair participating in both sports, and had the distinction of being the only man to win his race in intercollegiate competition.

Track, formerly containing the names of many dents such as Vince, Graham, etc., this year boasted of only one man. Harris, as manager, was the executive head of the intercollegiate champions.

I would like to take this opportunity of formally thanking the following for their splendid co-operation in making the year 1929-30 an outstanding success in all lines of athletic endeavour.

Dr. Willmott—Honorary President of Athletics.

Sinclair—President of Swimming.

Diprose—President of B. W. & F.

Mahaffy—President of Baseball.

Walden—President of Hockey.

Smith—President of Rifle.

Merrell—President of Basketball.

Harris—President of Track.

Halldorson—President of Rowing.

Joynt—Manager of Hockey.

Johnson—Manager of Rugby.

Despite the loss through graduation of many of their best athletes in the persons of Halldorson, Harris, Stewart, Knowles, Hilliard, Beube, Morgan and many others, Dentistry still has many fine players left as nuclei for the various teams. To a strong executive, headed by Conn, '31, we pass along the torch in hope that Dentistry may ever play her part in the advancement of athletics at the University of Toronto.



ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE

Back Row—J. H. Merrell, W. G. Mahaffey, L. Conn, E. Sinclair, L. Smith, E. Harris.
Front Row—R. E. Diprose, O. G. Halldorson, Dr. Willmott, G. A. Morgan (Pres.), D. W. Walden.

Hockey

This year's Dental Hockey team started out with an enviable record to uphold,—their predecessors of 1928-29, having attained the highest honours in interfaculty hockey, namely, having won the Jennings's Cup, and in doing so went through the entire season without a single defeat. Prospects did not appear very bright for another championship as Jerry Whitaker had graduated and Conn, McCartney and Bill Dewar had been drafted by the Varsity intermediates. But despite the loss of these four regulars, that hustling manager, Goldie Joynt, swung into action and soon moulded a fine team together, being fortunate in getting some real players from first and second years.

As in previous years, Dents were in Group "A," of the interfaculty series, along with Senior Meds, Sr. School and Sr. U.C. The team had one practice before the schedule opened, and it was difficult to pick out a team as there was no dearth of new material. The first game of the season resulted in a soft win over U.C., the final gong finding the score 11-0. This was followed by two fine wins over Meds by scores 5-3 and 2-0. Meeting U.C. for the second time, Dents again emerged victors by a 4-0 score. The weatherman took a hand in the proceedings at this point, and rather disrupted the schedule. After a two weeks' lay-off, Dents were drawn against School for the group championship, the game being played in the Varsity arena. The team performed well on the larger ice surface, and after showing nice team play, again won by a 4-0 score.

The champions of the various groups were Victoria, St. Michael's, Knox, Junior School, and Dents.

Dents were drawn against Knox in the first of the play downs, and although they won by a score of six to nil, failed to show much, due no doubt to over-confidence.

In the semi-final, Junior School were the opponents, and the two teams were very evenly matched, but after sixty minutes of clever hockey, Dents won by the shut-out route, 1-0. Dents had plenty of scoring chances, but appeared over-anxious, missing the open net on numerous occasions.

This victory put Dents in the final for the sixth consecutive year. The Faculty co-operated by closing the school at 3 o'clock, and there was a great turnout to cheer the team on as they skated on the ice to meet St. Michael's.

From the first face-off it was apparent that Dents were up against stout opposition, as the Irish had a fast-skating, hard-checking outfit. The first period started off with both teams playing smart hockey, and

although St. Mike's had more scoring chances, there was no score. After the rest period the teams again went at it, neither bodies or sticks being spared when a goal was in danger. Dents tired near the end of the period and St. Mike's scored after a nice combination effort. The battle continued unabated in the last period, but St. Mike's were not to be denied, and scored two nice goals in quick succession. Dents came back into the picture after a nice goal from the stick of "Irish" Mahaffy, and from then on to the end of the game more than held their own with the Bay Streeters. The final gong found the score 3-1.

Let it be mentioned here that the team need offer no alibis for being defeated by a team of the calibre of St. Mike's, for they are about the smartest team ever to win the cup, and richly deserve the honours.

Mention should be made of the fine record compiled during the season. In eight games played, the score was Dents 33, opponents 6, and six of the eight games were won via the shut-out route. No little credit for this fine showing is due to Ralph Connor, who so ably filled the goal left vacant by McCartney. The defence of Henry and Walden played consistently good hockey all season. Mahaffy at centre, the ace of the team, provided the scoring punch, and was ably assisted on the wings by Herron and Moore. Jack Mutchmor, Fleming, Dickson, Gibson, Vigars and Hutchinson provided the team with real alternative strength at all times.

Dents have the nucleus of a fine team for several years to come as there is much promising material in first and second years. So let's get together and bring the Jennings Cup back to Dentistry again next year.

D. H. WALDEN.

Rugby

The 1929 season was heralded by some twenty robust athletes turning out for practice. The nucleus of the team was formed by such old-timers as Sinclair, Merritt, and Jolofsky, and around these both new and old players rallied to produce a team which proved to be much stronger than was our last year team. Practices were well attended and if the same interest is shown by the players in 1930, we should be a big noise in the series.

Our big success this year was conquering the husky Engineers, the game in which Sinclair made his famous sprint through the twilight for a touchdown. We remember also that "Kid" Milne rode the opposition in great style—put us in mind of Paul Revere.

The season ended with no serious injuries reported, Kickham being the only man prevented from playing in the final games due to minor injuries.

The team was made up of the following notables:

Kusch—Our plunging halfback—always in the game.

Sinclair—Look out! Here I come! Eddie was our best ground-gainer.

Cominsky—Shifty and fast—his first year with the Dents, and one of our best.

Mutchmor—Always strong for getting his man. A smart broken field runner.

Kickham—Needs no introduction—usually gets the best of an argument.

Conn—This was his first year at rugby—a good worker and has splendid possibilities.

Brown—Our faithful lineman—sorry to lose him for the coming year.

Wylie—"Sixty-minute" Wylie—never needs a sub.

Milne—Not much for size, but a powerful man on the field. Does he tackle?—every time!

Merritt—Another of the good old reliables. Stan was better than ever this year.

Wachna—A western product and hard to hit.

Purdy—His chief ambition is to "bust 'em up,"—and how he did it.

Gibson—Another new man—knows his rugby and should be a valuable man for next year.

Kahn—Our flashy end man—hails from Regina! 'Nuff said!

Mitchell—The hardest hitting tackler on the team. When he hits them they stay hit.

Cook—Just learning the game—but can he run? Just watch him next fall.

Campbell—Also a new man at the game—showed up very well even in his first year.

Beesley—Our snappy snap-back. Shot the snap and got his man. Small but active.

Jolofsky—Veteran quarter-back. Ran the attack on the field in good style. Another of our graduating members.

Baseball

Line-up:—c., Mahaffy; p., Mason; 1b., Armstrong; 2b., Conn; s.s., Campbell; 3b., Golden; l.f., Bacchus; r.f., Lumsden; c.f., Brohman.

Manager—H. C. Cobban.

This year Dents were again represented by two teams in the Inter-faculty Baseball league. Of the two teams, Senior Dents made the better showing, although to the credit of Junior Dents it must be said that they were grouped with two very strong teams, namely, Sr. U. C. and Wycliffe. Senior U.C. eventually won the title.

Sr. Dents were grouped with Sr. S.P.S., last year champions, and Sr. Meds. Sr. Meds pulled a fast one and defaulted both their games, thus leaving it a two-team group, much to the sorrow of everyone concerned.

The first game with S.P.S. was quite a hectic affair. Dents trailed until the last innings when successive singles by Armstrong, Conn and Golden scored two runs to overcome a one-run lead. The final score was 4-3. Mason's pitching featured, getting ten strike outs.

The second game also went to Dents by a 9-3 score. As before, the pitching was all that could be desired and great improvement was shown in fielding and batting.

In the playdowns Dents met Sr. U.C. and were eliminated by taking two successive defeats by the scores of 4-0 and 5-1. In both games Dents played good ball and were by no means outclassed. Sr. U.C. had probably one of the best baseball teams seen around the University in years and showed their class by defeating O.A.C. and Victoria.

One of the main reasons for the success of the team was the pitching of Mason. He has good control and plenty of speed, and will be back next year serving them over faster than ever. The rest of the team ably supported him both defensively and offensively.

The team will be practically intact for next year and Manager Cobban is already looking forward to a very successful season.

W. G. MAHAFFY.



"D" HOLDERS

Back Row—Walden, Mahaffey, Merrell, Halldorson, Hawtin.
Middle Row—Harris, Brown, Coupland, Reube, Craig, Morgan.
Front Row—Galsky, Hilliard, Dewar, Stewart, Mutchmor, Knowles.

Basketball

Basketball in Dentistry was a decided flop this year, partly due to lack of interest of the players and partly to a poor practice hour—the former probably resulting from the latter. Hence it would be wise at the first of the season next year, to arrange a convenient practice hour, as this is absolutely essential if Dentistry is to have a prominent part in the interfaculty basketball.

As usual, both a junior and senior team were entered. The juniors had plenty of good material to work on but couldn't co-operate. They were scheduled to play against Pharmacy and Senior Meds, but unfortunately lost all their games. However, they gave Pharmacy a tough battle in the last game, only losing by one point. The players: Hopkins, B. Stewart, Stafford, Shaver, Ashton, Wright, Brett, Walden and Dickson.

The Seniors gave a little better showing, but fell down due to lack of substitutes. The first game with Victoria was a hard-fought, close contest, Dentistry losing 8-3. In the game with Sr. S.P.S., the Seniors made a very brilliant showing. With only five players and with only a minute to go, the score was 18-18, but in that minute S.P.S. managed to drop in a long shot from centre. However, Sr. Dents wound up the season by trimming Victoria by a decided margin. The players were: Merrell, Levinson, Jolofsky, Beube, Horwitz, Cummings and D. Walden.

Track

The Dental track meet this year was highly successful in everything but attendance.

As in former years, it was part of the freshman initiation, every freshman being required to compete in at least one event.

The big tug-of-war between the Freshies and Sophs was won by the Sophs.

Very promising new material was uncovered. In the sprints, Eddie Sinclair was the man of the day. Peterson of first year showed up well and succeeded in making the Varsity intermediate team. In the distance events, "Duke Harris" won at his favourite distance, the half-mile, but was forced to bow to the powerful running of Cook of third year, in the mile and three miles.

"Eddie" Sinclair won the individual championship and cup donated by Dean Seccombe. His versatile performance in the field and on the track gave him quite a lead over the other contestants.

Peterson and Cook are certain to develop into intercollegiate material

and keep dentistry on the track. They have the fine marks of former stars as Graham, Sommerville, Marshall and Vince to shoot at. With such illustrious stars of Varsity's track squads as an inspiration, they should go far.

The meet was held this year under the presidency of F. E. Harris.

Water Polo

Dents made a favourable showing in water-polo this year, but missed the presence of Eddie Sinclair on defence, who played intercollegiate. Enthusiasm was aroused at the start by winning the first game from Meds by 2-1, but in the following three games the team lost two and tied one.

This sport is not very well known around the school and I would advise any member of the lower years who can swim at all to turn out next year for the first practice.

Players—Marsh, Merrell, Moser, B. Stewart, D. Walden, Coupland, Mahaffy, Adams and Jamieson.

Swimming

This year Dents came to the fore in the interfaculty swimming meet and made the best showing for several years previous, ranking third among the faculties of the University. Sinclair and Marsh, both intercollegiate swimmers, deserve full credit, accounting for all the points.

The relay team consisted of Sinclair, Marsh, B. Stewart and Merrell.

Rifle

Keen interest was shown this year by the marksmen of the faculty. Competition opened with the Intercollegiate Shoot at Long Branch. Leggett stood second on the University team, won the Ontario Rifle Association medal for the extra series aggregate, and also nine dollars for the highest score at each range. Other Dents to share in the prize money were Stockwell, Orton, Ledger and Trotter.

The indoor ranges in Hart House were opened early in November. The introduction of miniature targets and the use of .22 calibre rifles added renewed interest and showed marked improvement in the scoring. In the .22 miniature competition, Trotter was awarded a Second Class Intercollegiate spoon, Leggett a First Class spoon and a Second Class spoon in the .303 Dominion of Canada Rifle Association match.

Several good scores were turned in by Perkins, Mills, Orton, Stockwell and MacDonald.

Outside of the University Rifle Association we find Ledger with the City of Toronto Junior .22 team, and Murphy with several enviable scores with the Toronto regiment. Again we see Leggett in the lime-light, as the best shot in the C.O.T.C.

The De Lury shield and Mitchell cup were retained by S.P.S. as the favourable result of an extremely close contest.

There is no doubt as to the gaining popularity of rifle competition in interfaculty sport.

R. A. WYLIE.

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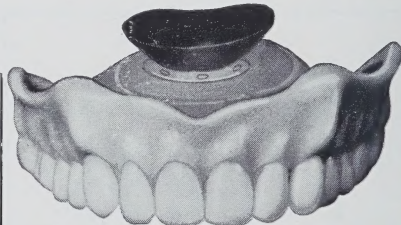
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